and that record must be sworn to before a magistratic, and certified by the county cierk, as to its corrections. The affdavit must state that A or B (as the case may be) had departed under such and such circumstances, and had come here; and that record, under seals, by the constitution of the United States, entitled to full credit in every other State. Well, the claimant or his agent comes here, and he presents to you the seal of the courts of Virginia, that A or B had escaped from service. He must prove that he is here. He brings a witness, and asks if this is the man, and he proves it; or, in ten cases out of cieven, the answer would be "Yes, massa, I am your slave; I did escape from your service." Such is the present law; and, so much opposed and mailgoed as it is, it is a more favorable law to the fugitive slave than the law canceted in Washington's time, in 1762, which created no disturbance at the time it was passed, and which was sanctioned by the North as well as by the South. But this opposition is a sentiment of modern times. From whom does this register come? Why look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery conventions—look at their resolutions. Bo you find among all those persons who oppose this Fugitive Slave law, any admission whatever that any law ought to be passed to carry into effect the solemn stipulations of the constitution? Tell me any such case—tell me if any recolution was passed by the convention at Syracus favoring the carrying out of the constituwentions—look at their resolutions. Do you find among all those persons who oppose this Fugilire Slave law, any admission whatever that any law ought to be passed to carry into effect the solemn stipulations of the constitution? Tell me any such ease—tell me if any resolution was passed by the convention at Syracuse favoring the carrying out of the constitution? Not one. The fact is, gentlemen, they oppose the whole—they oppose the whole—they oppose the whole—they oppose the whole—not a man of them admits that there ought to be any law on the sabject. They deny allocyther that the provisions of the constitution on only to be carried into effect. Well, what do they say? Look at the proceedings of the anti-slavery serventions in Ohio. Massechusetts, and at Syracuse, in the State of New York. What do they say? "That, so help them God, no colored man shall be sent from the State of New York, back to his master in Virginia!" Don't they say that—and, for the fulfilment of that, they "piedge their Wes, their fortunes, and their sacred bonor." (Laughter.) Their sacred honor!! (Laughter.) They piedged their sacred honor!! (Laughter.) They piedged their sacred honor to resist their execution—they piedged their sacred honor to resist their execution of the sacred honor to resist the

public life, let me tell you now that you must not expect from me the rightest variation, even of a hair's creatily, som the constitution of the United States. (Cries of Good,)" good "good,") I am a Northern man. I Som the the rightest variation, even of a hair's dreadth, from the constitution of the United States. (Crice of Good, 2" good, 3" good, 2" good, 3" good, 3" good, 3" good, 4" good, 4"

searlime. I hold on to the constitution of the United States, and you need never expect from the under any circonstances, that I shall faither from the that I shall be the revise than frank and decisive. I would not past with my character as a man of Brames and decision, and hence and principle, for all that the world holds. You will find me true to the North, because all my sympathies are with the North. My affections, my chiefen, my hopes, my everything, is with the North. But, when I stand up before my country as one aspointed to atministrate the constitution of the country, by the blessing of God I will be just. (Great appears,)

Gentlemen, I expect to be libelled and altered the constitution of the country, by the blessing of the little of the past of the great many years. I have some taken for sleeping. (Laughter.) And why should we not expect to be libelled and abused. Bus to some people call it the production of hell. Is not the constitution of the United States Riebled and abused. Bus to some people all it the production of hell. Is not weakington libelled and abused. I have not our fathers libelled and abused by their own children. And ungrateful children they are; and I am afraid, la none case, their mathers justed failed. (Laughter.) How then, shall I means ! I do not expect to competent when the country libes in the many that is have thought then meccarry. They may have thought the claim would be passed without their concurrence. Let all that pers away. If they are now man who will the libes have were passed by a respective of the what country, and we must stand by the them and its libes have thought the late of the late to expect the what country, and soy that these have were passed by a respective of the country. Such see these lates have been the country. Find

so many obstantes. In the restoration of fugitives, had not been settled, I will, what would have been the state of this country now? You man of Frie country—you man. this country now 1 on then of Fire country you man of New York, I complere you to go theme to-night, and meditate on this country—now, at this moment, if there have had not been possed? I have given my opinion that we should have had a civil war. I refer it to opinion that we about have also a civin war. I refer it to you therefore for your consideration medicate on it do not becarried away by any notions or ideas of metaphy-dees-think genetically on the great question of what would have been the condition of the United States at able moment, if we had not extind these agitating ques-tions. I have stated that, in my opinion, there would

tions. I have stated what, in my opinion, there would have been sively will.

Sentiamen will you allow me, for a moment, to advert to myself? I have been a long time to public life—of course not nearly year remain ture. At the commencement of 1800 I have accounting of the condition of the country, and I thought the instable consequence would be sivel war. I now designs in leaving that and New Mexico without my government a proy to the power of Texas. I saw the condition of things arising from the materiary near the materiary made of the material country and the material of the parts. expected. A member of the Howce of Representatives and me that he had rade a list of 141 species (which had been made in decryons on the slavery quantum.)

That is a very large number, my friends, 'I said,' but her betted 'I' why,' said be a Northern man gets my and species with enoughput power and fluency until the Resche's hammer kneets but a down. Then gets my a Senthern man, and he speaks with more warnth. He is more that he was not he comes out applied the North. He speaks with hour own applied the North. He speaks hit hour and dop, and so it has gone on until I have get 140 speaches on my flut,' while,' and I where me they the forth speaker, said he, was a Northern man, he had forth speaker, said he, was a Northern men, he had forth speaker, said he, was a Northern men, he had forth speaker, said he, was a Northern men the Sentia, he is the speaker of the cover of the local brinking what they seem to beauty-claim is the my of ht.' I thought than in this state of thirty, quick was measure. Too a Managhavette man, and store what Managhavette has hept, me agreet while in Congress. I will hone her. I respect her, and mean to do so as long on I live. (Appliance).

Well, gentlemen, suppose that in that evendent had taken a different course from which I had suppose that had taken a different course from which I had suppose that had about a supplier that

Rept me a grad while it consists. I was made her, and prome parties and the rept me man it is to as a long to I have, (Applicate).

Well generous comes from what I did. If I may allowe is stryinling so insignificant as myself—suppose that an the life of March, inclosed of making a species that works recorded the crumitry. I had joined in the general elamor of the party — suppose I had cald, I will have nothing to do with any accommodation—we will odult me main faction—we will be Technisms for Now Mexico—we will be the well be treasint and Now Mexico—we will had seen to say that great considered with a will piper or passion on the Wilmot provide, and let the deal table the hindermont! Now, contained. I don't mean to say that great consequences would follow from that, but suppose I had taken such a course! How could I be blanned for Mr. Wes I not a Manuschusette man! But I was those whole man by God, and I don't mean to make stypes that I am an American! Group application. I was studied as whole man by God, and I don't mean to make stypes that one. (Transcated or particular—for I flattered myself that a service of forty specialism—for I flattered myself that a service of forty specialism—for I flattered myself that a service of forty specialism—for I flattered myself that a service of forty specialism. For I flattered myself that a service of forty specialism is a man happy—duty no givened makes a man happy—duty no givened makes a man unhappy, as well as these around blim. I therefore, gratismen, in the free of all circumstances and danger, was ready to go feeth and to that which Menonship my makes a man happy—duty registed makes a man unhappy, as well as these around him. I therefore, gentlemen, in the face of all circumstances and damper, was ready to go feeth and do that which behought my country—your country—demanded of me. And, sendement, allow me to say here, to-day, that if the late of John Rogers had been presented to me. If I had sent the stakes if I had beard the thoras cracking—by the thought my country called upon me to perform. I would have gone on, and disaberged the duty which I thought my country called upon me to perform. I would have become a marryr to have my country.

And now, gentlemen, farewell. Live and be happy.

And now, gentlemen, farewell. Live and be happy.

Live like particles. Live like Americans. Live in the enjoyment of the inectionable bleadings which you take as prepared for you, and if anything that I may in here-after should be inconsistent, in the nightent degree, with the opinions and principles which I have addressed to you, then discord are for ever from your recollection.

ARRIVAL AND ERCEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER AT ROCKESTER-IES SPEECH AT BATAVIA, ETC.

Mr. Webster left Buffale on the seven o'clock train, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Mossley, Hon. Francis Granger, Hon. Mr. Allen, and others, and proceeded on his way to Rochester. his way to Rochester. He will go as far as Canandalgus this evening. He may stay there three or four days. All along the line of railroad, from Buffalo to this place, he was warmly cheered by the people, who turned

The first place he stopped at was Batavia, where there were at least one thousand persons in readiness to re-ceive him. He was received by a committee, and placed in a barcuche drawn by four horses, and driven to the court house, where he was formally introduced to the multitude in waiting.

via before, and many of the present generation were only children at the time. He always had a great regard for this beautiful village, as the capital of the agricultural county of Genesee. He witnessed with pleasure the im-provements which had taken place since he was last there, and the prosperity generally of Western New York. He had travelled, he said from New York to Lake Erie, on the newly constructed railroad. It is a great work-a magnificent work-worthy of this great, central, powerful, and commercial State. Centlemen, if I had anything to say to you on the topies of the day, I would find an apology for not doing so, in consequence of a hourseness contracted yesterday, by being out in a severe shower at Buffalo, by which I was well soaked. But gentlemen, in the opinions, subjects and topics which agitate men's minds at the present day, I hope you know what ground I occupy, as well as I can inform you. I stood up with the voice of a Stentor and pronounced it I have taken occarion within the last fourteen or fifteen months, by every means in my power, to communicate with my fellow-citizens in all parts of the country, to sig-nify to them that I am going to hold on to the constitution till the last gasp. (Cheers and applause.) Who can may follow; or whoever may faiter, my course can may follow; or whoever may faiter, my course is conward and direct, in maintaining that constitution, which has made you and your children the happy people you are; and if it binds your conscience as it binds mine, in the presence of God I say it, you will come no pains to transmit it in all its intents, to your posterity. Fellow citizens, we must adhere to our duty. We must perform our contract. There is no one who regress the existence of certain institutions in the South more than I do, but we did not contribute to raise them. They berei to us, and proceeded the satablishment of the Union; but we have come into the Union, and we must take things as they are. We must serve the rights of the States in the hands of the states, without injuring any one, without projuding any man. We did not era as savery, we do not perpetuate survey, we do not perpetuate survey, we do not perpetuate survey, to deal with it as they may think best, when the stroper films arrives. Now let me say two things, in the first place, it is as true as any proposition that can be demonstrated, that since certain states in the North have interested themselves in the abolition agitation, the chains of the slaves in the South have been rivetted clover. They have done the slave positive misched; they have made the master angry and furichs. Why, twenty years ago the subject of setting the slaves free by gradual canancipation was discussed by a convention in Virginia. No such thing can be done now. Gentlement we must live up to our national compact, When a blocker law takes place in one respect, it sakes place in notherer. Something in the shape of A ingler is we has takes place in your father have in the direct position for the outer father and respect, it have no right to complain, but I think moderation and forbestance—a resolution to do is coward and direct, in maintaining that constiin your State already. I have no r I think moderation and forbearance the duty we have undertaken to perform, according to the circing law-is a higher law than a flight among the stars, under some notion that there is a nigher law

the stars, under some notion that there is a higher law than conceinne or expedience—a law or wit that re-leases man's obligation to the law of the land. Mr. Weneren made a few eners remarks, and when he concluded, three hearty cheers were given for the lion, Daniel Webster, the defender of the constitution." The ledden of the town presented him some boundful benguets, with sentiments, attached by white rinbons. At Batavia he was met by the Rochester committee of invitation. At the latter place he arrived at about eleven

Interesting from Washington.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS—CULIOUS DEVELOPMENTS
ANTICIPATED—THE MAYAL ECOSET OF SUPPLIES
—THE CENSUS AND CONSENSIONAL REPERSENTATION—SECRETARY CORWIN 67186 HOME, ETC. Wassington, May 23, 1851. hr. Secretary Webster, who sent Counseller Barlow

to Mexico for vouchers relative to sundry Mexican claims it is said, has now sent his brother-in-law, Le Roy, to that republic, on important business. Rich dethe late Mexican beard. Mr. Secretary Cervin, who has been charged with an interest in some of the Mexican claims, but turned the awards for their payment over to his chief cierk. Mr. Harrington, who is thought to be doing well for his country and himself to the matter. Commodore Eldnner has not officially expressed his de-

for to be refleved from the charge of the Bureau of Supplies and consequently no action has been taken by the heportment. Commoders Morris's health would not permit him to necessithe appointment, if offered.

Mr. secretary Corelinies worthis city on a short visit to Ohio, on Monday or Tuesday next, Mr. Hodge being expected hone before that time.

The apporthament table of representatives, under the seventh comme is published to day. The ratio of representatives will be one in 10,702—the population being 27, 207, sec. Representatives are allowed for fractional numbers to fine a ratio. New York will have theiry two members, by ratio, and one for fractions. Virginia is only entitled to thirteen members. ire to be refleved from the charge of the Bureau of

New Ontrans, May 22, 1801. The Spanish Conrol was severely heaten, yesterday, by a young Spaniard, who was aggreeved by a Comply to the covernment, seeming him of being concerned in the Culan expedition.

At Legamepert, La., great damage has been suctofied ly the canal. A visituet has gone, tifteen miles east of Huntingdon, and another six miles east of the expeplace. The squeduct is injured between Peru and Hunsingdon, and a break has occurred between Logansport and Toledo. The Wabash river is very high, and threatone considerable destruction. Damage has siready been done that will take four weeks to remig.

Late from Mexico-Another Awful Steambeat Explosion, &c.

New ORLEANS, May 23, 1861. Dates from the city of Mexico to May 5d. have been received. There was great excitement at Tehnantepor, in sentenquence of the detention of the American passengets per eteamer Gold Hunter.

A trenty had been effected between the Cherewan tribe of Indians and the Maximus.

Accounts have just been received of the explosion of the steamer Echo, at Bayon Syre, by which several creams were killed and wounded. The effect of the ex-The etailner Pennywitt was such a few days since in the Arkanous river. We have not accertained whether any lives were lest.

Interesting from Texas, &c.

FARTIMORE, May 23, 1991. The Southern mail has arrived, with intelligence that Co. Abereremble, Major Russell, Lieutenants Lear and Levis, with 110 men of the Fifth Infantry, here arrived at New Orleans from Brazon.

Late Texas dates say that Liout, Brady recently had a ngit with the Indiane, in which six were killed and one was taken prisoner, who was subsequently shot. The Badians were committing great depredations near de-Mad.

Col. Enrice was about to head an expedition to the Inches country, to demand the surrender of all deprote-Stope Pratt has been killed by the Indiana, near San

Patricio. Governor Smith, a prominent Texas, died neur Lee Ance, intery. He was foremer under the provisional

The or go in Texas have been much injured by rains.
A fireless recurred on Bianco Creek, during which the
river rose forty feet in one night, counting much destruc-

tion to properly.
The retter Tancy arrived at Savannah on Monday.
James Redgers, a saller, was arrested in New Oriente,
for multip on the ship Hemisteky, on her passage from
Boston.

The European and North American Rall-road. Boscov, May 25, 1861.

The Hos. Caleb Cushing has introduced into our

Lardsisture a bill to aid in the construction of the Muropean and North American Rallway, authorising an issue State serip, to the amount of \$500,000, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable comt annumbly, and the principal redeemable in twenty years, for the pose and benefit of the said road, whosever it shall be or-gardened, with \$1,000,000 stock submethed for, and \$600,000 paid in. The State of Maine has made a similar grant of \$400,000 in mency serip, or an equivalent form satisfac-tory to the Governor and Council. It is thought the bin here will pent.

The Canadian Parliament.

Tonovro, May 23, 1861. This afternoon the government suffered a defeat in the egislative Assembly, in resisting a motion to introduce a bill for preventing the expenditure of public money not previously authorized by Parliament, and for restraining the granting of pensions. It was the first divieres in answer to the royal speech was carried without a division.

Important from Tehuantepee-Difficulty with the Mexican Authorities.

New ORLEANS, May 23, 1961. ooner Cyrus left here last month with provi rions for Tehuantepec, but the Mexican authorities re-fused to allow the landing of the cargo, and threatened to sake the vessel. A revenue entter has been sen down to protect the schooner, and complaints have been forwarded to Washington.

The Massachusettes Legislature, &c.

Boston, May 23, 1861. Our Legistature to-day has transacted a large amoun of business. The anti-slavery resolves, which passed the Senate, were laid on the table in the House, by years 167 to nave 164.

to mays 164.

The new and very stringent bill against selling intoxicating inquors, which passed the House on Wednesday, was laid on the table in the Senate, by 22 year to 13

nays.
The Legislature will adjourn to morrow.
Michael Norton, a returned Californian, was found dead
in his bed this forenees at the New England House,
He was forty years ald, and belonged to Gardiner, Malne.

Naval and Marine Intelligence Nonrolk, May 22, 1651. The Jamestown will not sail till the place of a sich

officer is supplied. The steamer Chingarora, from New York for Mobile which put in here the day before yesterday, for repairs left last night. The Steamship Union at New Orleans.

New ORLER 12, May 23, 1861.
The steamship Union arrived here last night, in sever days and six hours from New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK, AND DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

The President, and Meesre, Crittenden and Graham, men ers of the cabinet, arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock n the lease Newton, from Albany. The President rums ed on board till after the passengers cleared away; and the people here not having expected him, there was no crowd. The President was waited on by the Postmaster, Mr. Brady, in company with whom, after breakfasting privately on board the boat, he proceeded directly to the 9 o'clock train en route to Washington. At Newark a growd collected around the cars and called for the President who briefly addressed them, describing the seenery through which he had passed—the enthusiastic reception he had everywhere met with; and concluded by thanking them for the demonstration they had given of their devetion to the Snion and the constitution. The cars then sped their away, amidst loud cheers.

sped their away, amidst lond cheers.

DEPARTURE OF MR. VANDERVOORT PCR EUROPE.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, for many years past the able and efficient clerk of the Court of General Sessions, will take his deparature from this city to-day, in the steamship Arctic, for Liverpool. Mr. Vandervoort intends to make a tour through Europe, touch at the World's Fair, and return back to his native city.

Mr. Ascrician,—On Thursday night, a man named James Garrison, a native of Alascachusetts, was found in front of No. 19 Cheery street in almost a dying condition by effect Kane, of the Fourth ward, who endeavored to bring him to the station house, but after valking a short distance, Carrison fell down exhausted. The effect then procured a hand care, but before they had proceeded far, the sufferiouste man expired. He had been bearding in Cherry street, and turned out by the unfeeling landlord, in a dying state.

Exact Accounts.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday nights a man hamed tice. Fish, residing in Twenty-third street fell from the top of stage No. 400, of the highth avenue income and was seriously injured. The stage was randing at a forious rate with one of the Phenix, endangering the lives of people on the street. The driver was taken in charge by a police officer, to zonwer for his unruly conduct.

Farat, Rausson Accounts.—On Thursday night about

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - On Thursday night about Farar, Rauthean Accuracy.—On Thursday night, about 9 clock, as the train on the Hudson kiver Radicout was coming in from Poughkeepsle, a colored boy, about nisteen years of age, named Johnson, jumped upon the care on the corner of Laight and Hudson streets, and immediately leaped off, but fell inside of the track, and the care parsing over his body, he was crushed to pieces in a shocking manner. His body was taken charge of by a police officer.

police efficer.

Ban Accinery.—Last evening, at about half-past nine o'clock, as Engine Company No. 6 was proceeding through Grand street to an alarm of fire, an estimatic young man, named William Fox accidentally fell on the rope, and the engine passing over him caused his immediate death. He was taken to the residence of his pursuits, corner of Division and Montgomery streets, and the Corner called to hold an inquest.

Chirrin See Chairmes.—The anticipated launch of this vessel did not take place on Thursday. We under-stand she will leave her ways this afternoon.

Lover Jenning.—The packet ship Beltimere arrived on Thursday from Havre, reports meeting with several large leebergs in lat. 42, ion. 48 59, among which was a stupendous one three hundred feet high.

stupendous one three hundred feet high.

Stramer Wisseries Scott,
Over the Hamon or New York, May 21, 1851.]
To Capt. Kenney Couldant:
The stormer Winfield Scott, under your command, is nearing her port of destination, and the passengers cannot concent to leave her without an expression, on their part, of their strong sense of the unvarying kindness and gentlemanly treatment which they have received from you, end the officers under you, with whom they have been brought in contact. The general neatness of the ship is worthy of all commendation, and we may with truth my, that while we have been on board, we have felt as if we were in the house of a friend.

As to the skill with which her course has been directed, that will surely speak for itself. They attribute their entire freedom from that most distressing attendant of a sea veyage, to the admirable steadings of the steamer.

and such officers must become a favorite with the

We are dear dir, with great to pet and extern, your friends and well wishers—

J. B. Calhoun, A. Stewari, P. O. Hebert, Z. C. Wharton, Henry W. Huntington, Francis Stupet, jr., Gustave Calboun, T. B. Funcen, B. Hoddguez, A. A. Punbas, Wen-Leych, M. B.; Becule, G. Bourigard, A. M. Holbrock, D. W. Fellows, G. Pontey, W. M. Holmes, John L. Duppy, John L. Gubernator, T. L. Van Fossen, Shuzon Horus, Wu, H. Chapman, Juo, Broncon, Isaac Keen, C. M. Shepherd, A. H. Shepherd, T. Frals, Chas, A. Berrian, R. Brugler, John Beed, J. Pussonnay, Lafaryne,

M. Bregler, John Reed J. Dussumay, Lafaryae.

Binsensor Wirrean Scott.

Gentlemen.—I have received your highly commendatory letter, dated off Sandy Hook, in which you are pleased to notice most investigated your highly commendatory letter, dated off Sandy Hook, in which you are pleased to notice most favorably the elementic mean manual, and your antire confidence in and satisfaction with the skip myself, and officers. Believe me, I day appreciate this faifering testimonial of your extern, and that it has been and over will be, my aim to make those who are committed to my care feet perfectly at home. Fermi me to recipressed the kindly feelings and wishes expressed in your letter, and may your rovers; though life to divested of every ill; and with such sentements at heart, I hid you sit a kind farewell, and an goaleanen, discreetly, your friend and well withor.

(Signed)

Mesors Huntington, Surget, Calhoum, and others.

Lass or your R. M. Strapers Falces.—Theorytical of the schooler Lara, Coot, Adama, from St. John, Nordonnidend, at 21. M., this mergine, brings the unwell-conditions of the total loss of the streambly Falcen, on her pressed to Hallfitz, ind week. The Falcen started for take place at 2. P. M., but we discassed, the 7th met, and when the hours of commits for the streamble Falcen, on her heavy set from its John's Assistant for this hour to have the form at John's Assistant for the large with tra-

tidings of the total loss of the steambile Farson, on her passage to Halifax, last week. The Falsan started for this place at 9 P. M., on Wednesday, the 7th mat, and when five hears out from St. John's, the drock with transminder violence on some boil rocks outside of his de Bels. The argine was immediately reversed when the bels of old and struck another replication. After repealed callishing she managed to back out they to eac. By this line the was 21; feet by the head, the born hasby been store in. The capturer lat off the steam to prevent the belief from collapsing, and the cry was to the beats, for turning the water was surectin, and all hands sade good their except to the shore. Captain Corbin promained by

This wat.

Now Yang on Except.—His Executioney the Lieutement Governor, with the advice and council of her Majordy's council, has been pleased to declare Sheet Hi r or. in the county of Halinax, to be an additional pect of actry and elements, for the admission of foreign or Reliab shipping and goods by within of the Impured set 18 Victoria, esp. 25, entitled An act to amond the laws in force for the encouragement of Reliabs shipping and medical considering Recorder, 17th set.

coulog heart of Britan suppling and no regarded,—Elekfiz Recorder, 17th and.

Fine Erricewa as the Recorder Revis—The following is a list of the new vessels registered and encolled at
the Constant House, in the district of Bath, since Janu v.,
1, 18th, and hadt on the Kenneber—Elife—Heart, 202
48. 18th; Trople, 512 5005; Kenneber, 22; 75-65; Sallie
Fern, 819 55-55; Pellean Faute, 849 80-65; Magnower, 720
51-95; S. V. Given, 563 41-10; Sewalt, 507 51-50; Sophila
Thernton, 427 80-65. Barks—Heisen kirns, 446 80-65; Matanne, 427 80-65. Barks—Heisen kirns, 466 80-65. Matanne, 427 80-65. Barks—Heisen kirns

Total, 8,583 86-66. Matanne, 427 80-65. Barks—Heisen kirns

Total, 8,583 86-66. Matanne, 427 80-65. Barks—Heisen kirns

Total, 8,583 86-66. Matanne, 427 80-65. Matanne, 427

United States Commissioner's Office,

United States Commissioner's Office, Before Joseph Bridgham, Key, Commissioner. May 22.—Jessellarish e Dangereus Meagan and an Attempt at Revolt.—This morning, John Parker, Guorgo Auswailly, Andrew Kidd, and William Broupton, four of the crew of the American saig Baltimore, were brought before the Commissioner, on the compaint of Richard D. Cann master of said ship, charging Parker with an assent with a sheath knife on the captain and the first and second mates, and the others with sling and assisting him. They were commisted, in default of ball, to appear.

answer.

Charge of Embersionent — Isaac Myers, a hand on board the steamer El Dorado, was arrested this meening, and committed for examination, on a charge of embessing the ship's stores.

Court Calendar—This Day. Onever Cerat.—Nos. 880, 890, 891, 403, 404, 405, 404, 45834, 459, 460, 481, 576, 462, 466, 464

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

SPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE D.AILY HER.AID, I cents per copy—st per thouse.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing suportant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. Our Foreign Correspondence are particularly requested to seal. All lefters and Fackages sent to us.

ALL LETTERS by mail, for Subscriptions, or with devertisements, to be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remitted.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery- RAFFALLE- Young BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-HUMCHRACK--NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Szoner Senvice-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SHE Stoops to Conquer-Serious Family

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Jack Sour-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—CINDERNLA—DELICATE GROUPD. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fallows' Musical Hall, No. 444 AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AP-

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 24, 1851.

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence. We have received, by House's and by Bain's tele-

graph, from Buffalo-each equally sharing in the labor and honor of its transmission-our own re

porter's transcript of Daniel Webster's great speech, delivered on Thursday in the Park in that city. No man can read this great effort of Mr. Webster's genius, without being inspired by its frank, manly and trethful language-by its close concurrence with the spirit of our history and constitution-by its patriotic regard for the best interests of the country-by its warm denunciation of the insanity of those who would divide the States on the fundamental compromise which originated with the existence of the confederacy-by the enlarged, liberal and comprehensive views on the great question of the day, in its various relations, which a e at variance with the traiterous contemplations of the political Arnolds of our time-the Sewards, the Words, the Greelevs, and the miserable minions who hang upon their dangerous doctrines. Mr. Webster has done nobly, and his reception at Rochester, on his way from Buffalo, was such as such a patriot ought to receive. He has driven his ploughshare into the great wheat fields of Western New York, and scattered seed into the furrows which will grow into good fruit and evertop the pestilential thisties and persicious woods which have recently deformed the political harvests of that region.

From Washington, and other points, we have several telegraphic despatches which will not escape the intelligent reader's attention.

Mr. Tom Corwin and the Florida Claims-

Rotten Condition of the Cabinet. We have on several occasions given intimations that there was something so rotten and weak in a certain portion of the present cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, that a change must soon take place. General Taylor's cabinet had the same disorder, which was called Galphinism, but it was of a less malignant type. One of these intimations rested on the connection which Mr. Corwinperchance others-had with certain Florida interest and Mexican claims, which looked so much like the old Galphia business, that, under an investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives, a similar result could be predicted of its influence. The statement was vaguely contradicted in certain uninformed quarters; but we find it fully chilire freedom from that most distressing attendant of a sea veyage, to the admirable stendiness of the steamer. It is believed among us that she has harvily rolled a streak under time she left the Balice, and to this, it is thought, may be referred the quick recovery of these few who were affected with sea sciences.

Altogether we are improved with the belief that such the following extraordinary letter from a Washington work of the sea sciences. Corwin, and published in the Tribute, a journal now and ever a warm supporter of the Secretary of We are, dear sir, with grout respect and esteem, your the Treasury's abolition doctrines, and even of his clevation to the Presidency:-

Covation to the Frontierne of the Tribuna.]

Washiverov, Thurshay, May 15.

There are many curious, absurdant relicutions stories fruiting about in necessary as absurdant relicutions stories fruiting about in necessary curious about the relicution of the reference to Mr. Corpain a commention with certain obtains—shring for interest under the Florida treaty, and Mexican claims which have recently here doubted by a B-ard of Commissioners, under the three million provides.

Having taken some pains to record as the facts in this matter, I will give them, as the risk of reliciting mage that the where, under the three million provides the facts in this mat-flexing them remorphism to be estimate the facts in this mat-er, I will give them, as the risk or calcular, much that the ablie already knows. When Mr. Corvin was offered a sax in the schools, he endeavored to avoid accepting it, by man-ioning the interest in these channes a bar. Having suffered went every popularly lesse, he did not feel little afferfling the expense; thus was one, perhaps, among other reasons. Two or three case after giving these reasons to Mr. Wobser was taken to Mr. Wobser to the channes of the channes. compling one, and he agreed to sell at a valuation, to be made by other porties interested as council in this close of claims. Their awares not being attemptory to the parties ordering to purchase, it was a creat to enhant the matter to two lawyers, who should give their opinion after full and coroful examination. The lawyers elected were Messes, John Asting and They are, of New York. After a very rield communication, they set down the apparent value at \$100,000, from which remains they deducted 10 per most for continuousless, and 7 per continuousless, leaving a cash balance to Mr. Corein of \$72,000, which he agreement.

interest, tearing a cash balance to Mr. Corate of \$72,000, which he accepted.

The senter being there a limited, there removed and the consection with the Fortex claims. He interest in these claims consection with the Fortex claims. He interest in these claims consisted of a contingent for of \$2,00 for an opinion, which was in favor of the claims. As no other arrangement could be made, Hr. Copylo released the simunous from any obligation on account of the correction as counted and they released him from turnion collection as a presentate of the claim. Mr. Copylo the released them, and all parties in an expectation of the continue of the release of the freeze interior in this case. The product of the control o

Despite the chivalrous certificate of general good character given by the Sashern Press to the abolition Secretary of the Treasury, we again say, that upon this statement of the case, made out by his own friends, Mr. Corwin should leave the enbinet at once; and if he refuses, the President should disselse him instanter; and we warn them, that if he remains in the cabinet, public opinion will regard the administration as being tained with Galabhaism. The introduction of Mr. Webster's name into thir business, by the defenders of Mr. Corwin, is manifestly in no friendly spirit to that gentleman. We do not bolleve, and shall not till we see some proof, that he is at all implicated; and we regard the attempt to make him a party, as a mere trick, to get the aid of his name and the support of his friends. These Florida interest claims, and these Mexican claims, amounting to \$72,000, or more, as now stated, or rather Mr. Corwin's counsel fees in them, we do not suppose were among the figreat questions of public policy" respecting which Mr. Wobster was so careful, at Cartle Garden, to limit his assurances of harmony of feeling and opinion in the cabinet. Nor do we suppose he alluded to Collector Lewis's retention in office as one of those great questions. But if Mr. Webster, or any other public rann, has countenanced Mr. Corwin's conduct, he is equally censurable, and will receive such censure from the honest and independent portion of the public press, and from the country.

We notice that, since the comments of the Hera'd upon the former statements of the Republic respecting this business, neither that "organ," nor the Intelligencer, nor the Telegraph, seems willing to defend or explain Mr. Corwin's conduct, though if it is at all defensible, being on the spot, after ten minutes' personal conference with him, they could either of them do so authoritatively. Whother I and oddity.

they will yet attempt such task, we will not conjecture. We predict, if they do, the course adopted will not be the publication of papers and documents, with dates, sums, names of parties, purchasers, agents, &c., and simple facts; but the public will be entertained with a farrage of rigmarole about his excellent reputation for virtue, and explanations of motives, and coarse denunciation of those who pre sumed to direct public attention to the subject. We shall see. Any sort of defence, sent to the Herald by the Secretary, will be published, even if he denounces us as guilty of all kinds of wickedness for questioning the propriety of his continuance in the cabinet with these claims on his conscience

The confessions of the advocate of Mr. Corwin we have placed on record for future reference and comment at the next session. It may, perhaps, be useful for a committee of the House of Representatives, to inquire how, and when, and where, and from whom, his facts were derived. We shall be ready to respond to such queries, and to exhibit the public documents, and also the admissions and confessions in the organs containing our sources of in-

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION THE BASIS QUESTION .- For some time past, the only question before the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, has been that of representation on the basis of the white population. It will be remembered that the business of the convention was thought nearly completed, when some difficulty arose with regard to the representation in the State Legislature It was then determined to adjourn until the census returns were completed, which would aid in fixing upon the proper basis. The returns were received; and upon the assembling of the convention it was discovered that the Wester division of the State had the largest white popula tion. This at once brought the East to the fact that if a white basis was adopted, the West would have the control of the Legislature; and as a freesoil spirit is known to prevail to a certain extent in that section, the Eastern members determined to hold on to the old basis, which would still give them the power. For nearly three months the two sections have been buttling against each other for the ascendancy. Whole weeks were spent in debate without any prospect of a conclusion being arrived at,

Hon. Henry A. Wise, though living in one of the largest slave districts of the State, joined the West ern members in favor of the white basis, and delivered a speech of four days' length. One or two fights have occurred on the floor of the convention, and several duels have been spoken of. Several measures of compromise have been brought forward, all of which tended to the compromising of a portion of the slaves, or the whole tree negro population. All of these failed; but it seemed impossible to come to a vote direct upon the question, and it was not until the 20th of April that a vote was had. On that day a proposition to strike out the white basis from the bill prevailed by a vote of sixty-five to fifty-six-Mr. Wise and three other Eastern members voting with those of the negative, and Messrs. John Y. Mason and John M. Botts voting with those of the affirmative. The vote, it would appear, settled the question that the State shall not be represented in its councils upon a bas s of the white population; but it left the question as unsettled as before the vote was taken. The questior will now be, whether the State will be represented upon a basis of the whole population, or upon the whole white and free black population.

Numberless propositions of compromise have since been made, but without a prospect of arriving at any definite result. The question now before the convention is to livide the representation of the Legislature equally between the Eastern and Western divisions of the State, thoreby giving to each a check over the other. But with this proposition is another, for the call of another convention after the taking of the census in 1860, with the view to reapportion the representation. This proposition will, doubtless, destroy that which provides for the equal distribution of the representatives, as the Western division of the State increases in population in a greater ratio than the Eastern division, and would convequently gain the ascendancy in the next convention, and have the subsequent control of the affairs of the State. The convention is now just about where it started, and, from present indications, just about where it will remain.

The West sock to gain the ascendancy, with the view to carry out certain works of internal improvement, which it doesns necessary to develope the resources of that portion of the State, and which must lie dormant; while the East, devoted only to agriculture, holds the power in its own hands. The convention was brought about by the efforts of the members of the Legislature from the Western division; but there seems now little prospect of their being able to profit by its proceedings, or of their section of the State being advanced.

Garag to Europe. - The Aretic steamer, for Liverpool, to-day, will take out about one hundred and fifty passengers, and we are reminded by this fact, that since the American line of steamers was commenced, and California gold has poured in upon us, the number of passengers has been doubled, and that the business and profits of the company are rapidly increasing. Among the passengers who leave us to-day, are several distinguished persons. The Rev. J. W. Alexander is a clergyman whose talents have commanded for him very great distinction in this city. Mr. D. D. Field is one of the constructors of our new State code, which has made an organic change in the principles and practices of the law courts, and has produced a vast amount of trouble and confusion, because it threw down the old and reliable boundaries of our courts, without erecting anything tangible or certain in their places. This code has been foolishly Bassed to that of Justinian, but it is more like what would appear if we should tear down the present City Hall, and, piling up the materials in a heep, as is seen before the sites of demolished houses on Broadway, we should call the unsightly mass the Parthenon. hir. Eaton Stone and his lady also take their leave of the city in the Arctic. Eaten Stone is a great equestrian, and he can loap bars with even more snocess than Mr. Field. He is as great in the Olympian arens as Mr. Field is in that of the law. Mr. Martin Farquiar Pupper is another passenger. He has made a tour, for the last three months, through the principal interesting portions of the country, and has gained great favor with the intelligent and educated people everywhere, who have long admired his talonts, and whose "Proverbial Philosophy" is a household work. Mr. E. Cabet, of the Jearian Community, Nauvoo, is also a passenger. On the whole, we are now sending out some very excellent meetimens of our own population, and of intelligent European

THE WORLD'S FAIR CORRESPONDENCE.-The letter writers connected with the press, who have been thrown into London by the grand exhibition designed and completed under the genius of Prince Albert, are beginning to give specimens of their talents and twattle, industry and imbeeility, philoophy and furtian, as correspondents. Two of those who have most attracted our attention, and that of the public, are Horace Greeley, of whom much was expected, and Moses S. Beach, of whom nothing was anticipated. We have read what they have written, and so have many others, and we and the public have decided that Hornee Greeley's letters are about as allly as anything of the kind can be. The philosopher of oddities and isms knows nothing of London, and what little information he imparts is taken out of the shilling guide-books. The letters of young Peach are more interesting, and plainly describe things as they are, in many pertions being original, graphic, and consible, as far as they go. Young Beach's father was a stilful banker and financier, and we should think the enterprising seion may set up for a philosopher, and beat Grocley all to pieces as a letter writer, and be far superior to him, as far as common sense goes, in opposition to Fourierism, and every other ism vestigation. Willis must not back out.

THE HAMBLIN DRAMATIC PESTIVAL, AND THE NA TIONAL DEAMA .- We see it announced that an excontive committee are now engaged in devising ways and means to make the Hamblin Dramatic Festival successful. Their first step is not one that gives much promise. It is such a one as will give the committee a great deal of trouble in using volunteer talent, as well as one calculated to interrupt the regular business of the dramatic establishments of the metropolis. Besides, neither the drama not those who are members of it will receive one jot of interest or importance from a festival managed in the usual way. Something better is demanded by the public-something, that while it will relieve Mr. Hamblin's property from the peril it is new in, will have a beneficial influence upon the theatrical profession, and will create some little nucleus for the growth of a national drama worthy of a great republican country. Hitherto, not without some reason, there has been a marked preparderance of English feeling and management in everything pertaining to the drama, and it is quite time that this feature should disappear, and that no clannish spiritshould elevate one class at the expense of another. We would have this feetival a national one, in the broadest, most comprehensive and best sense of the term, and American, just so far as the recognition of an American national drama is requisite-with one phase in it that will plainly, distinctly say, that there is a large and increasing portion of our citizens who have a deep interest in the productions of American minds, and in the talent born and nurtured on American soil. This may be done, as it should be, without any invidious distinctions, while every member of the dramatic profession in the city may have an opportunity in some way-though not in the place to which his ordinary ambition as pires-to be identified with the fastival, the first of its kind in this country, and which, it sensibly renewed once a year, would create a fund for decayed artists, that would prove exceedingly advantageous, at the same time that it would exhibit on the part of the profession a pride in their miserably neglect-

ed institution. Mr. Hamblin, as a manager for twenty-five years, has established a character in his profession which gives him a position very different from that occupied by those mere speculators in the drama who bend souls, bodies, costumes, elephants, and all sorts of attimal and even vegetable economy, to their systems of management. It is quite fit and proper, therefore, if a compliment is to be given to him which is worthy of his acceptance, that the executive committee should know procisely what they are about, and not narrow their limits, so as to create hard work for themselves and all concerned in the business. We do not take active steps out of doors in any business of this kind, and probably never shall; but we are quite awake to the demands of such an occasion, and shall briefly suggest what we deem to be a plan for a great dramatic festival, such as we have proposed

Let Custle Garden be secured for two days, and then let the theatres of the metropolis parmic each company to ocmpy two or three hours of these two days in the performance of sterling plays. On the evening of the first day, after two or three of the theatres have displayed the character of their forces, let us have one broad, general, compreheneive symbol, that such things exist as American dramas, and American actors and actresses. Let some American play be selected for performance, in which the talents of Charlotte Cushesan, Julia Dean, Mrs. Wallack, Murdoch, Bochanan, Neafio, Marshall, and others of equal eminence, without any regard to pride of place, if possible, may be brought into requisition, and who exunot well be seen in the casts of the regular companies. On the second day, let the remaining metropolitan companies perform, and a morning concert take place; and, in the evening, let the whole wind up with the grand opern of Maretzek-thus employing all the musical and dramatic talent of the city.

This is our programme for the festival, and we believe that its announcement would bring thirty thousand strangers into New York, not only to at tend the festival, but to give our hotels, shops, and places of business generally, one of those refreshing seasons which make life interesting and the heart happy. Other institutions beside the drama can unite in similar effective demonstrations, when any occasion calls for it, and there is no reason why the drama in this country should not have a chance to speak for itself, at least once in a captury. As for the details of the matter, we have no apprehensions. Any one may perceive that five thousand tickets, with transferable certificates for each performance attached to them, can be issued and seld, and the price of tickets for particular performances may be made so moderate, as to add some thousands of dollers to the receipts. The questions are: - Will any such sensible plan be adopted ! Is there ununimity and good fellowship sufficient among the memberof the profession, to fast for two days in their usual, natural rivelry, and even unimosity i Will they come forward in behalf of themselves, and the ad-vancement of the drama, while they, at the same time, make a hardsome tribute to ese who, for twenty-five years, amid all the changes of popular taste, has kept on in an even course of therailty, industry, and faithfulness to his ongagements, to which he is entitled to the respect of every citizen? We shall see ?

THE WILLIA AND WEDE CONTROVERSY-NEW Your Journalism .- We have not yet learned whether or not Mr. Willis has accepted Mr. Webb's fair proposition for a Board of Commissioners, to consist of two persons of respectability and apoutsider, to make a decision on the allaged profligacy and villary of these two disputants respectively, and on the character of the New York press; but we hope Mr. Willis will accept the offer. We have already named one candidate for the ampireship, who, we repeat, is in every way espable-James Gordon Bennett. Perhaps the parties interested in the controversy have heard of such a parsonperhaps, may know him.

At first, the current of public opinion ran very strongly against Webb for deagging his "deac dead friend's daughter" into a very unhappy position, but now the community have become used to it, and the remaining interest is confined to the estimate eventually to be formed of the two characters engaged in the controversy, and of the true porition of the New York press in this country and in Europe. The two editors consider themselve as standing on the highest summit of two rival spheres in society. They associate with rival houses with the Capulets and Montagnes of New York society. Webb confines his admiration to the Haggertye, Hones, Grinnelle, and other families, famous in the history of finance, banking and politics, in this country, and with Haynan and Jellachich, in Austria, and Scarlett Lord Abinger, in England. On the other hand, Willis proudly boasts, in his columns, of his recognition by the brilliant society of Lady Blessington's coteries in England, of his position in European courts, and of his regular attendance at the fifteen thousand dellar entertainments in this city, given by the Haights, the Joneses, and the other upper ten of the Pifth avenue and thereabouts; and, also, of being the only man considered fit to promenade Broadway wish

Now, the important charges involved in the present dispute have nothing less mild in them than seduction, fornication, swindling, robbery, and constructive murder; and the New York press is mixed up etrangely with these crimes. It is quite important, therefore, that all these beingus sine should be investigated, not withstanding Mr. Webb has falled back several paces, and declares that he will answer no more charges, short of murder. Probably, he means by this to take all proper notice of any reference to the Cilley case. No matter, whatever Mr. Webb's decision may be, we trust that Mr. Willis will ascept the last proposition of his opposentthat the Board of Commissioners will not forget our